

A LITTLE OLD MAN.

Strange Case of Senile Debility at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Sherman Robert Birch died of senile debility at the age of 8 months. The child was born last December and last Monday he died of old age. He passed through all the intellectual phases that are common to mankind, but so rapidly that he had not time nor opportunity to gather the knowledge that comes of experience and precept or the wisdom born of thought. His brain developed and then withered with a rapidity comparable only to the growth of Jonah's gourd.

The face and head of the child made a striking feature. The head was wedge-shaped, broad at the top and tapering to a point at the chin. It was surmounted by a crop of dark brown hair, rather scant, but strong and of full size. It was not such hair as grows on the head of an 8 month old baby. It was strong and as coarse as that of a man of mature age. On the upper lip was a slight mustache plainly outlined, while all over his face a straggling beard was discernible.

"The baby was unusually bright," said the father. "He began to notice almost as soon as he was born, and by the time he was a week old he seemed to know as much as his elder brother who was a year old. He didn't try to talk, but would look at you as though he knew what you were thinking about. He never did look like a child nor act like one. He was a little old man."

CAPT. GEN. WEYLER'S BOAST.

When Reinforced He Will Sweep the Islands Clear of Rebels.

Havana, Aug. 25.—Col. Torri, learning that the insurgents were encamped in the vicinity of Gomez, in the province of Matanzas, ordered a cavalry charge on the part of the Spanish forces. The result, according to official advices, was a decisive victory over the insurgents. The Cubans were compelled to fly for their lives. They left nineteen men on the field, including Dr. Bittelau and Lawyer Gavilán. Two prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. According to official advices received here 185 insurgents were wounded at the recent engagement at Bayamo.

Capt. Gen. Weyler is about to issue a decree placing certain limitations and prohibitions upon the next sugar and coffee crop. By this plan he hopes to deprive the insurgents of their resources and bring the planters to the support of Spain. Capt. Gen. Weyler announces his intention, as soon as the reinforcements arrive from Spain, to concentrate his forces and sweep the island from end to end. By this means he hopes to speedily put an end to the present insurrection.

Reports have been received to the effect that the band of leaders Zarraga had attacked an exploring train in the province of Pinar del Rio. Twelve soldiers were wounded. Yesterday the insurgents attacked Fort Lasamuras. The insurgents were repulsed but two of the members of the garrison were wounded. In consequence of the recent attack by the insurgents on Guira Melena, a large number of Cubans have been arrested, and nineteen persons have been imprisoned on the charge of being concerned in the movement.

CAN MAN FLY?

A Portland, Maine, Man Working on a New Machine.

Portland, Me., Aug. 21.—Charles H. Lanson performed a feat here yesterday practically demonstrating that a large air-ship or kite capable of carrying a man can be floated successfully and steadily. He raised his ship with a dummy man on it 600 feet. The retaining rope broke when the ship was at that altitude. Had it not been for this break Mr. Lanson would have sent up a man to navigate his ship.

As it was, W. A. Eddy, of Bayonne, an authority on aerial experiments, declared that Lanson's achievement was the greatest step toward solving the problem of aerial navigation of the age. Two records, at all events, Lanson made. He flew the largest kite or air ship ever floated; he carried by means of this kite the heaviest weight to the greatest altitude on record.

The kite when in the air resembles two large oblong boxes parallel to each other and attached to each other in the middle. It took fifteen men to carry the ship into the field from which it was to be sent up. The retaining cord was a large braided window cord, tested to pull 500 pounds. This was made fast to a huge wheel and four men tended to it. About 400 feet of rope was run out along the ground, and at a signal from Mr. Lanson the ship was released. It quivered a moment and then steadily rose skyward. Seated on the car of the ship was a dummy weighted to 150 pounds. The ship carried it without any perceptible jar. It rose to an altitude of 600 feet and was rising steadily when, with a sudden gust of wind, snap went the rope, showing what tremendous pressure was brought upon it by the soaring of the ship. The ship floated about half a mile and descended as easily and gracefully as it went up. Had a man been in the cage he would not have been hurt in the least.

ANDREE'S VOYAGE.

General Greely Declares the Balloon Scheme Impracticable.

Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 21.—General Greely, the Arctic explorer and chief of the United States weather bureau, who is examining near here, in an interview on the Andree balloon expedition to the North Pole said:

"I met Andree at the geographical convention in London last summer, and he then gave me a detailed account of his proposed expedition. I did not then feel that his chances of ever reaching his destination with the balloon were very good, and I am of the same opinion now. It is a very hazardous undertaking. Andree told me that he anticipated the fact that his undertaking was a dangerous one, and that he might never return. He starts from Spitsbergen, seven hundred miles from the pole, and he hopes to make the journey in some 50 hours. The balloon will be kept inflated for a month. He expects to go on with a south wind, and also return with that wind down the north coast of America. I pointed out to him that in my opinion that was impos-

sible, as if he did return it would be with a north wind, and that he would stand on the Asiatic coast. His expedition is a private one, although the King of Sweden, I think, subscribed \$10,000 toward the undertaking, and the Swedish minister in Russia and other countries have been instructed to have men on the lookout for the balloon should it return. Andree told me of his system of guide ropes and salis, three in number, hanging so as to drag along the land or water, and by shifting them around the bearing ring of the balloon it turns in that proportion.

"Andree appeared to me very honest in his undertaking. At that time he had selected one companion, Dr. Eskholm. Andree made some observations for the international society in 1882 and 1883, and is a semi-scientific man. I am of the opinion that when he reaches the far north he will be confused and not know what direction to follow to return. This same scheme was conceived ten years ago by two French aeronauts who, however, have never made a start. Andree, who is a man of about 38 years of age, explained his proposed expedition to the geographical society at London while he was there. It did not seem to anyone present as a feasible one. I also made some remarks on the subject at the time. Dr. Eskholm, who accompanied Andree, is an experienced aeronaut and a considerably older man. At my London meeting with Andree I explained to him that he should make some expedition of this kind over a civilized country for an experiment previous to starting for the pole. I explained further to him the dangers of the proposed voyage in the air. He appeared to appreciate them, but was still willing to make the voyage."

WITH STEAM ENGINES.

A Fatal Duel Between Two Threshing Machine Engineers.

Kansas City, Aug. 22.—A special to the Times from Leavenworth, Kan., says: Six miles west of Tonganoxie, in Jefferson county, two farmers engaged in a battle Saturday afternoon mounted on traction engines. As a result one man was mortally injured and both engines were wrecked. The threshers, one named Peat, and the other named Stevens, aspired to do a job of threshing for John Earhart, who, through a misunderstanding, had engaged both men to do the work.

It happened that both of the threshers arrived at the farm at the same time, approaching the main gate in opposite directions. At the gate they stopped their traction engines and a quarrel ensued. Then they both started to steam through the gate at the same time, and a collision resulted.

Then both engines backed off again and began jockeying for position. Another rush for the gate followed with throttles wide open. The result was a terrific collision. One engine was thrown into the air and fell back upon the other. Stevens was caught between the engine and the water tank and so badly crushed that he cannot live. The other engineers escaped. There have been no arrests.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Money Rates Have Hardened—Business Confined to Narrow Limits.

London, Aug. 23.—Money rates have hardened under the exports of gold to New York. A million dollars has already left Paris and London. It is believed that the shipments of gold will be moderate. Business at the stock exchange has been confined to narrow limits. The depression in the American section continues, but the tone of the other markets is generally firmer with a renewal of activity in African mining shares. Foreign stocks are reported better because of the improved political aspect. France has been buying Turkish and Spanish stocks and quotations in shares of this character are higher. Gold exports caused a rise in Americans until it was known that these exports were due to the sale of the New York banks and the arrangements they had made for encouraging shipments of the yellow metal to America. When this point was understood Americans again collapsed. Prices of Americans were very irregular and it is feared that a further decline will be seen. The Lake rose 2 in the week. The decreases were: Reading firsts, 3; Denver preferred, 11-2; Louisville & Nashville, 11-2. Other declines were fractional.

KILLED A COBRA WITH HER HEEL.

An Englishwoman tells in a London paper how she saved her husband's life one time by performing a feat that few women would attempt.

They were living in India and her husband was suffering from fever. The physicians said that if he could get a long sleep that he might recover. For some time the sick man tossed uneasily, but he finally fell into a slumber and his devoted wife seated herself at the foot of the bed to watch until he awoke.

"An hour had passed," she continues, "when, looking through the veranda, I saw a large hooded cobra come gliding into the room. On it came, elevating its hideous head and emitting a hideous sound. As the venomous creature passed me the glare of its eyes made my blood run cold. It drew nearer and nearer the bed; then, rearing up, appeared to be about to burst itself amid the pillows, but finally dropped down and coiled itself among the folds of a shawl that lay beside the bed. I advanced softly and, raising my right foot, ground the heel of my slipper down upon the vicious head. I felt it writh and the tail twist violently round my ankle, but not until it relaxed its hold did I remove my foot. There, thank God, lay the cobra—dead. The doctor found me lying unconscious soon after. My husband made a rapid recovery and treasures as his most sacred possession a blue silk slipper."

—New York World.

Completely Knocked Out.

"I was so much run down I had to give up work, and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes William W. Thompson, Zephyr, Ont. "I took Scott's Sarsaparilla and am now feeling as I did years ago." Scott's Sarsaparilla tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and eradicates rheumatic and scrofulous poisons. Ask for Scott's and get it.

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VASCO DA GAMA.

The invitation given our government by the Portuguese minister to take part in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the departure of Vasco da Gama for the discovery of India is a courtesy that ought not to be allowed to pass unappreciated or unimproved, says the Boston Transcript. Da Gama has been immortalized by the great poet of his country, Luis de Camoes, who assigned him the foremost place in the great national epic, "Os Lusitâos." While he did not take part in the discoveries at that time in America, it was probably the impulse of these discoveries that led him to the great achievement in another direction. India was the great objective point. Upon the 8th of July, 1497, he sailed down the Tigris, bound on his enterprise, rounded the Cape of Good Hope four months later, and landed at Calicut on the Malabar coast, May 20th, 1498, where he set up a marble pillar as a mark of conquest and a proof of his discovery of India. Afterwards he experienced alternately both the honors and disgraces of rich masters whom heroes then served. Very elaborate preparations are making for an observance of this great anniversary. Portugal herself can make but a small contribution to a naval celebration, her fleet being weak. Time was when Portugal had a great fleet commanded by daring navigators, ever wise in council and bold in action, and manned by hardy seamen. Da Gama was one of the many navigators who by turns soldiers and seamen, conquered such great realms for Portugal that that kingdom promised to be what England has since become as a colonial power. Now Portugal is weak, a sort of a ward of England.

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IT HAPPENED THAT BOTH OF THE THRESHERS ARRIVED AT THE FARM AT THE SAME TIME, APPROACHING THE MAIN GATE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

AT THE GATE THEY STOPPED THEIR TRACTION ENGINES AND A QUARREL ENDED.

THEN THEY BOTH STARTED TO STEAM THROUGH THE GATE AT THE SAME TIME, AND A COLLISION RESULTED.

THEN BOTH ENGINES BACKED OFF AGAIN AND BEGAN JOCKEYING FOR POSITION.

ANOTHER RUSH FOR THE GATE FOLLOWED WITH THROTTLES WIDE OPEN.

THE RESULT WAS A TERRIFIC COLLISION.

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AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

A REFLEX ACTION.

In the North Grey contest, which closed to-day, the local Conservatives found themselves in a peculiar and somewhat uncomfortable position, which is thus described by the Toronto Telegram: "Since 1878 the Conservative plan of campaign in North Grey has been to appeal to Owen Sound's need of public works. Owen Sound is the changeable factor in a constituency which is otherwise unchangeable in its political opinion. Conservative papers and politicians have talked as if North Grey's whole duty were to give its vote to the party who would do most for Owen Sound. Last June there were issues before the country which were more important than any question of harbor improvements for Owen Sound. Assuming that the government would never go out, Conservatives declaimed against the folly of people who, because of the Manitoba school question, would support the candidate of an opposition which would do nothing for Owen Sound. A few short weeks forced the Conservatives of North Grey to fight not only against the candidate but against a minister of the government. Their arguments are turned against their own candidate, and the very greed to which the candidate appealed in June becomes the most formidable obstacle to his success in August." There is no reason to believe that any responsible leader of the Liberal party made any such bid for support in North Grey as that made by the Conservatives in June. Mr. Peterson himself emphatically repudiated the idea that the vote of to-day would cause any change in the treatment of the constituency by the government. But the Conservatives had nevertheless to face the ghost of their own argument, which the people could not well have forgotten in the course of a few weeks. Those who used the "strong" argument so vigorously could hardly complain if the electors followed their teachings even through the change of circumstances.

THE STOCK "BOOMERS."

Mr. Mason's letter to-day states what has been quite generally understood in Victoria—that the statements put forward in Toronto advertisements re Palo Alto mining stock did not emanate from the company. In referring to the matter yesterday we expressed the opinion that the responsibility lay with the brokers who were trying to sell the stock. The misfortune is that people in Toronto or elsewhere in the east are not likely to make distinctions; they will lump together everybody who takes anything to do with any particular stock. It is easy to see how much danger to legitimate mining enterprises lies in this circumstance, for one broker or agent making reckless misstatements may do harm to all the companies appealing to the same people for capital to aid in the development of mines. The Palo Alto company is taking the proper step in showing that it is not responsible for the actions which the Toronto Star criticized. It would probably have been better if that step had been taken earlier, instead of allowing those attacks to be attributed to the company without a correction. If the directors of mining companies will only keep in mind the fact to which we have alluded, namely, that people at a distance are likely to mix up brokers and companies indiscriminately, they may see the advisability of keeping a strict watch on

every person who can attach any discredit to them. The experience of the Nest Egg and Palo Alto companies in this regard ought to serve as a warning.

The Globe: Canadian furniture makers are pushing sales in Dublin, Belfast and other Irish cities. They are successful against all rivals in open competition, and that in spite of a handicap in the shape of our duty on tools, machinery and many articles that are to them raw material. Their success shows what they will be able to do when relieved of unnecessary burdens.

Halifax Chronicle: Sir Charles Tupper was willing "to die for the remedial bill," and the constitution a few months ago, but as the "dying" policy has failed to keep him in power he is willing to live a little longer and let the Conservative party pitch the remedial bill and the constitution to Jericho.

TIGERS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

That tigers do sometimes interfere with the workings of railways in India is borne out by an incident that occurred on the Jhambipore extension of the East Indian railway recently. But the manner in which the native station master made the fact known is so original that we cannot do better than quote the telegrams in extenso. The station master of Amadara (the station at which the tigers appeared) wired as follows to the permanent way inspector at Katali: "Two lions just sitting, please arrange early to cut large palm and bamboo trees, great danger opposite and behind quarters." This is verbatim and literate. The stationmaster at Joyce, who read the message, as it was repeated to him, was not satisfied with its accuracy, and wired back to him of Amadara as follows: "Don't say lions, say tigers." This got the Amadara man's back up, and he wired back: "You ~~are~~ fool, what do you know?" The Joyce man, unwilling to allow an incorrect message to be sent, kept his soul in peace and telegraphed back to Amadara: "No lions in this part of India, say tigers." But the Amadara man was determined to have his way, and requested that his original message be sent on, which was done. The permanent way inspector hurried to Amadara, and learned that two tigers had actually been fighting in the stationmaster's compound, and that this little unchurched incident had prevented the stationmaster getting to the station to give the "line clear" for the up mail. The rest of the station staff had apparently bolted, and the stationmaster could not make them hear. When the tigers left his compound and the coast was clear, the mail hurried to the signal room and sent the message first quoted.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

Very few people know much of the Great Salt lake of Utah, beyond the fact that it is a very large inland sea with very salt water. Some of its physical characteristics, however, are extremely interesting. While the Atlantic ocean contains about 3½ per cent. of solid matter in solution, Salt Lake contains 18 per cent., being of such great density that it is impossible for a vessel to sink in its waters without additional weight. This solid matter is principally plain salt and soda, although there are small amounts of chlorine, bromine, potassium, sulphur, calcium, magnesia, lithium and boracic acid. The result of this great salinity is that tons and tons of salt are deposited by evaporation along the shores of the lake, many of them often being piled up in a single night when a strong wind blows the water high up on the land.

Salt lake is 100 miles long, with an average width of 27 miles. Its mean depth is 39 feet, and from these figures it may be easily calculated that the contents of the lake are 1,505,435,000 cubic feet of water, one-sixth of which, or 250,905,000,000 cubic feet, is salt and sulphate of soda, over 219,500,000 cubic feet of which is salt. As a cubic foot of salt weighs 80 pounds, it may be seen that the Salt lake contains about 17,500,000,000, or 8,780,100,000 tons of salt. As salt is worth about \$10 a ton, it is evident that there is a fortune in the Salt lake for its salt alone, by the side of which the riches of Monte Cristo are as a drop in a bucket. It is enough to pay the national debts of all the civilized nations in the world.

A GENEROUS WAIST.

An astonishing physiological phenomenon is just announced from Paris. It is the size of the waists of all women of fashion has suddenly increased three or four inches. Fashion makers, it is desired, have decided that the generous Grecian waist is to be the standard. Search for an explanation of this sudden decree brings an interesting statement from a high authority. He says:

"Warnings against excessive lacing by medical men are at last being heeded; but in reality the bicycle is responsible for the movement. You can have noticed the large proportion of our customers who have taken to the wheel. It is decidedly a great majority. Naturally the exercise has demanded more freedom of respiration and movement and an increase in the dimensions of the corset. Little by little ladies are coming to the conviction that a tribe more liberty in this respect unless a great difference in their comfort, without in any way detracting from their appearance, so that the present movement is decidedly in favor of more latitude, though only within reasonable proportions. An inch and a half to a couple of inches is a rule met all requirements. With the present fashion of loose blouses, instead of tightly-fitting bodices, the difference is scarcely perceptible."

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry everyone in the world does not know how good it is. I do—Mrs. Lina S. Henderson, Marion county, Fla. For sale by all druggists, Laundry & Henderson, firms, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Communications.

CHINESE CHIRAP LABOR.

To the Editor: At the board of trade meeting Mr. Earle asked what the white men would do the rest of the year, as the fishing only lasted two months. Why, sir, it is just what our settlers require, a little harvest of ready money. That realized from the fishing would enable them to lay in a stock of groceries, with some new clothes for themselves and families for the winter, which would be spent among our merchants instead of being sent to China.

What do the Chinese do to the rest of the year? Simply compete on unfair conditions with white men. Certainly Mr. Earle does not represent the working classes at Ottawa, nor is he the only man who has ceased to represent us on the Chinese question. Our present mayor used to pose as our friend especially on this matter, but you can now see a Chinaman straightening up His Worship's garden. He is a friend of the working man! The Lord delivers us from all such. Why when he was the head of the Beaver-Walken government we had nothing to do but pack our blankets around looking for work and finding none. Let us hold together and fight for British Columbia for the white man. We can do all the fishing or any other work with equal efficiency and profit to employers, and at the same time be building up the country. China is big enough for Chinamen.

WORKINGMAN.

B. C. FISHERIES AND COLONIZATION.

To the Editor: To develop the sea and other fisheries of British Columbia under a colonization scheme, with profit and advantage to the province and to its trade, it is necessary that there should be a fishing population, adapted to the fishing industry who would permanently make it their business to attend to fish catching, including all its concomitant branches. To begin with, the first colonists should be transferred to locations along the seacoast convenient to their work. It so happens that in British Columbia, along its immense sea-board, there are numbers of suitable locations, with safe and commodious harbors, which fringe Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, and other islands off the Mainland, sufficient to accommodate a very large fishing population, which includes tradesmen and others, at every fishing town which may be established. These locations may be obtained and occupied without interfering with the older settlements and towns in the province, and as the lands proposed to be so occupied are at present waste and in the hands of the government, they doubtless can be had free for actual settlement. In another letter I will inform "Inquirer" how those maritime colonies can be established without costing the province one dollar.

ALEXANDER BEGG, C. G.

Victoria, 25th August, 1896.

SCAIFE'S SYNOPTICAL CHART.

To the Editor: Through the columns of your valuable paper I would like to draw the attention of the teachers of this province to the merits of Mr. Scaife's Syntactical Chart of British History. From casual inquiry I learn that there are some of our teachers who do not make the use of the chart that its merits demand. Not having looked into the chart themselves, they don't realize what a labor-saving device it is. There is not a teacher who is versed as he should be in the science of education but knows that the training of the observing faculty is of the highest importance. Of all the senses, without doubt sight is the most valuable, and why? First because impressions received through this sense are most durable and again, because "its scenes and transactions are most easily recalled and its furniture constitutes the principal wealth of the mind." And where is the teacher who ever thought for a moment that he or she could bring that faculty into direct play in the teaching of that abstract and most abstruse subject history, until the idea contained in Mr. Scaife's chart dawned upon him. And yet, here it is in its simplicity, and one wonders why it was not thought of before. Let it be heard that this chart, that very chart which was a child of sorrow, born in severest mental travail—the struggle of a youthful mind to disentangle itself from the intricate web of history, I for my part feel proud that Canada has given to the world such a chart, and every British Columbian should feel proud that his or her immediate province should have the honor of furnishing the original idea.

Rolling the map from the bottom is a new plan. It certainly is a fine idea economizing the space as it does. By this means two maps may be accommodated by the same space on the wall, one map rolling up, and the other rolling down. And moreover, as the spring of this roller is constantly relaxed, it is not so liable to become weak or get out of repair. I find it well to occasionally chalk the roller string so that it may not slip.

There is one thing that struck me as rather peculiar, and that is why the author conceived the stream of time to run up instead of down. Of course, after one gets accustomed to the chart it makes no material difference, but more than likely there is some wise idea in it I have not yet apprehended.

Teaching from the chart, I would first impress on the minds of the pupils the length of the centuries as placed on the margin. As they, of course, are all of the same length, the child has only one thing to learn. To fix this on the child's mind it is well to cut a short stick the exact length and pass it down the class and allow someone to apply it to the map. The periods and the lives of the prominent men could be dealt with in the same way. Cut a stick the length of a man's life, let the members of the class handle it and apply it to the places in the centuries and compare it with the length of the century. Notice the opening and closing dates. Observe its place in the periods as well as the contemporaneous events. They tell the child to study up on life and tell you all about it at future lessons, and you will see with what willingness and interest the task will be assumed, and after what a fine composition lesson you may turn it into if you wish. When the child's memory powers and imagination are called into play—he is on board

the train and is joining down the scenes as he goes along.

How many children do we find who really like history. So far as my experience is concerned, where I find one who tacitly admits that the study is a pleasant one, I find ten who positively express their aversion to it. Now, with a proper use of the chart the teacher will find even the smaller children delighted with it, and as the observing faculty is the first one called into play, the teacher can introduce the subject to the child's attention much earlier than he would otherwise be able to do.

Hoping these few suggestions, Mr. Editor, may encourage teachers to utilize the advantage the chart most materially places in their possession, and that I have not already trespass upon your space, I withhold any further remarks, as I feel confident that to further attempt to elucidate that which is so evident would simply be detracting from the intelligence of the teachers themselves. O. H. COGSWELL.

THE PALO ALTO MINE.

To the Editor: The attention of the trustees of the Palo Alto Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, has been called to certain alleged prospectuses and statements affecting the company appearing in Eastern papers, including the Toronto Star. As you copy that paper, I shall be obliged by your finding soon for the following explanation, which will be forwarded to Toronto:

At the annual meeting of the company held in Victoria, B. C., on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected trustees, namely, Messrs. Leonard H. Solly, A. P. Luxton, Thos. H. Prosser, W. T. Hardaker, Benjamin C. Nichols, W. G. Estep and E. J. Salmon, and Mr. L. H. Solly was afterwards elected president of the company.

The trustees regret that the statements referred to have been made and disclaim any responsibility therefor or for the sale of any stock. On the appointment of new trustees all stock was withdrawn from the market. Neither Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Case nor any other person has any authority to become any prospectus or sell any treasury stock of the company, nor has the former gentleman anything to do with the management of the company.

I am directed by the trustees to write you as above so that the public may not be misled; and it is hoped that after this information the Eastern papers will cease to publish the alleged prospectus.

C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

HOUSES IN TREES.

Some authorities claim that man was indubitably at one period of his existence an arboreal animal. He had much to do with "the trees of the garden." In some places, and as represented by recent races, he still lives among them. The natives of New Guinea climb like monkeys, and travel for long distances from one tree to another, without descending to the ground. The birds build little fairy-like cabins on the ground, but the people construct their houses on the top of the tallest forest trees. First, the native having climbed the great trunk of the teak or cedar, or oak tree he has selected, begins by cutting off some of the branches the right length to support a platform of bamboo on which his house is to rest. You would wonder how he could do anything with the tools he uses, if you should see them. He has no saw or steel-edged axe, but only a tomahawk made of stone and knives of bone or hardwood. When, however, he has in some way managed to get the limbs of his tree so cut and fashioned so as to support his house itself is soon built, and is made of bamboo strips and thatched with palm leaves. All rays are firmly lashed together with strips of rattan palm, a very tough vine, used by the natives in place of ropes. It is not a large house, though it sometimes contains several rooms, but it is a safe and secure retreat for the women and children in case of a sudden attack by hostile tribes. The house is reached from the ground by a long ladder or inclined plane, made of woven vines. In case an enemy appears the ladder is drawn up, and the man and his family and the pig are safe within the house. The elevation not only secures the household from wild beasts and from ants that roam the country, seeking what they may devour, but also from disease germs, like those of yellow fever, which do not rise above a certain level. The breeze, too, rocks the house gently like a cradle, and sets the fresh air into circulation, making it delightfully refreshing after the sultry heat below.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pill. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from biliousness.

Guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, etc. Shore's Hardware.

READ

THE PROVINCE

"A Province I will give thee."—ANT. & CLEO

OFFICES AT VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Look
out
for
the

Carnival Number.

Chamberlain

Is

Coming!

All Ladies

Board of Public School Trustees,

OF VICTORIA, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that all pupils attending the High School of the age of sixteen years or over will be required to produce to the Principal of the High School a permit signed by the Secretary of the Board.

The above permit is obtainable at the office of the Secretary of the Board, 49 Fife street, Victoria, B. C.

Notice is also given that from and after Thursday, the 25th inst., no new pupils will be admitted during the present term in the primary or 5th Grade of the City Public Schools.

In accordance with Article 2, of the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Public Schools in British Columbia, the Public Schools of this city will close on Monday, the 28th August, 1896, A. D.

By order,
R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Germicides • and • Deodorizers

AT 200 GOVERNMENT STREET.

BOWES, *RE* Dispenses Prescriptions.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Reserve seats at Lonsdale, Fort Street.

—Cheap flaware at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

—Merchants sign and price markers. Call and inspect Johnston's, Kirk block, Douglas street.

—English Jelly Cans, Pudding Bowls, Jelly Moulds, Fancy Jugs, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

—Why do judges of good chewing tobacco insist on getting genuine BEAVER FLUG? It has no equal. Refuse cheap imitations.

—Mr. D. Murphy, barrister, has opened an office on Lander street, in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Davie, Poole & Luxton.

—Mr. T. F. Munro and Miss Olivia L. Verge were married at the manse by Rev. Dr. Campbell last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Munro will reside on McClure street.

—Captain Walbran read his second paper on the voyage and discoveries of Macrae on the Northwest Pacific coast at last night's meeting of the Natural History Society.

—The city health officials yesterday paid a visit to Dacey Island and found that one of the lepers had died. On another the disease is making very rapid progress.

—Reports from Barkerville, Cariboo, state that terrible bush fires are raging there, compelling many prospectors to stop work. It was only by very hard work night and day fighting fire that the reduction works were saved.

—At the quarterly meeting of the Sons of St. George held last evening a very encouraging report was presented, showing the steady progress of the Lodge. The annual masquerade ball will be held on October 23rd. Next Monday evening the Sons and Daughters of St. George will hold a reunion.

—Theodore Thomas says: "Remenyi plays for both critics and people. He is master of his instrument. It sings, sighs and weeps; it all but talks under his master hand." Miss Pauline Stein, the soprano with the Remenyi Concert Co., is receiving the highest praise for her singing.

—The value of the output of minerals from the Kootenay during the twelve months to June 30 is as below. Returns not being at hand, the Revelstoke figures are estimated, but the others have been supplied by the customs office. Nelson: Gold, \$352,135; silver, \$363,215; copper, \$129,250; lead, \$220,849; total, \$1,871,440. Exported via Revelstoke, \$641,000; grand total, \$2,512,449.

—An important meeting of St. John's Guild will be held at the rectory on Thursday evening. Yesterday a meeting of the Guild was held, when all the accounts in connection with the recent excursion were submitted. It was found that after all the expenses were paid there remained a balance of \$15.00. Votes of thanks were passed to those who assisted in making the excursion a success.

—There was a large attendance at the concert given at Cedar Hill last evening in aid of St. Luke's Sunday school. Refreshments were served and the following programme was acceptably rendered: Duet, "Music and her sister, song." Mr. and Mrs. King; song, Mr. Johnson; recitation, Miss G. Pollock; song, "The Bedouin's love song." Mr. Bishop; violin solo, Mrs. Flint; song, "All in a garden fair." Miss King; reading, Mr. Cogswell; song, Mrs. Gillin; recitation, Miss D. McLean; and song, "The sentinel am I." Mr. Flint.

—The success of the Victoria Labor Day celebration is now assured. The committee having the matter in charge met last evening and arrangements were perfected. The celebration will take place on the Caledonia Park on Labor Day, Monday, September 7. The programme of sports will be an extensive and varied one. A committee was appointed to solicit funds from merchants and others willing to assist in making the affair a success. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance and a dance will be held at the Caledonia Grounds in the evening.

—Another excursion will take place on Saturday with the object of assisting the Protestant Orphans' Home. Messrs. Dunsuirne have generously placed the fast and commodious steamer *Jessie* at the disposal of the orphanage committee free of charge, and the music, refreshments and all other necessary things offered free, so that the whole proceeds will be given to the home. The destination of the steamer will be kept a secret, and Captain Locke, her master, will be given sealed orders to be opened after the boat leaves the wharf at

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDERMOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

2:30 Saturday afternoon. The only information to be made public is that the steamer will return by eight o'clock. The tickets will be sold for fifty cents.

—Kodaks at Fiesing Bros., Govt. st.

—If you want a cool, sweet and lasting smoke try a 10 cent package of TONKA Smoking Mixture. Be sure you get the genuine.

—A meeting of the school board has been called for 4:30 to-morrow afternoon, when reports will be presented as to the progress of work at the North Ward school building.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church intend holding a garden party at the residence of Rev. Dr. Campbell, corner of Cook and Chatham streets, to-morrow evening. Refreshments will be served.

—Captain Wm. Holmes, of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, returned from the Sound this morning with his 28 foot Nautilus launch purchased from the Dry Dock company. After a thorough overhauling the launch will be at the disposal of pleasure parties. She is said to be a speedy and thoroughly seaworthy boat.

—Pandy Zacharia, an Italian fisherman, was fined \$10.25 in the city police court this morning for assaulting a Chinaman. The row occurred over the purchase of a load of salmon from Indians on the public landing. Zacharia claimed to have purchased the whole load and when the Chinaman picked a salmon up the Italian knocked him down.

—Not having the capital necessary to place the West Wellington coal mine on a paying basis, Mr. Dennis Jordan, the original owner, failed just as he had everything in readiness to ship coal.

—Since then a company have been formed by Mr. E. H. Heaps of Vancouver, and they began operations yesterday. They will be ready to ship coal by the first of next week. They have appointed Maynard Cowan & Co. their agents for Victoria.

—The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church held a social at the residence of Mr. Charlton, Spring Ridge, yesterday evening. Tent were erected on the lawn and decorated with Chinese lanterns. A short programme was arranged. The Misses Daughton, Miss Peters and Mr. Eaton singing and Mr. Jackman reciting. Refreshments were then served and the guests wended their way homeward after having spent a most delightful evening.

—For a third time within a very few weeks the police were this morning called upon to find money which had parted from its owner during a drunken spree. Last evening Thomas Venningan started out to paint the town red, having a large sum of money in his pockets. When he came to this morning he was \$80 short and consequently complained to the police. They learned that he was seen with the money just before going out of a saloon with Andrew Benson. The latter was placed under arrest this morning and the case was adjourned until Friday.

—The congregation and friends of St. Barbara's church are to be congratulated upon the appointment of their new choirmaster, Mr. J. C. M. Keith, who is well known in musical circles in this city, having been connected with Christ Church Cathedral and St. Andrew's (R. C.) Cathedral choir, and also a prominent member of the Arion Club. Mr. Keith enters upon his duties next Friday evening and under able leadership, the bright and hearty, yet reverend services, for which this church is noted, will become more than ever a cause of satisfaction to those who worship there. Mr. H. P. Johnson now assumes the position of organist. He is an old friend of this mission church, having had his interests at heart from its commencement and he will be warmly welcomed by the congregation.

—Mr. J. P. Walls, solicitor for Charles Frederick Taylor, a painter, of 8 Edmonton street, Spring Ridge, filed a petition with the registrar of the supreme court this morning, asking that the marriage between Mr. Taylor and his wife, Ann Taylor, formerly Ann Smith, be dissolved. The petition states that the petition was on the first day of Dec., 1888, lawfully married to Ann Smith, of Belleville street, Victoria, that they lived at various places in Victoria and latterly on Edmonton street, and that there has been no issue of the said marriage. It is also alleged in the petition that Mrs. Taylor lived from the 9th of August to the 12th of August, 1896, over the London Saloon and names no co-respondent one Anthony Syna. Damages from the co-respondent are claimed to the extent of \$1000. Mrs. Taylor is about 20 years of age and was only 17 at the time of the marriage.

—The many friends in Victoria of Mrs. Alexander McLean, will be grieved to hear of that lady's death, which occurred in Oakland, Cal., last week. Mrs. McLean was one of the best known social leaders in Oakland. Several weeks ago she was in her carriage waiting for a friend outside her house, when the horse ran away and crashed into a retaining wall on Durrant street. Mrs. McLean was thrown out and seriously injured. She has been confined to her bed ever since, but up to a few days ago her recovery was regarded as certain. On Wednesday last she lost consciousness and died that night. The deceased was 67 years of age and leaves a widower and two children. Dr. A. V. Bills, of San Francisco, and the wife of Dr. Culver, Durban her residence in Victoria, while Mr. McLean was carrying out the sewerage contract, the deceased lady identified herself with various charitable undertakings and became very popular.

—Frank Cory and P. Metcalfe, two of San Francisco's crack riders, arrived by the Walla Walla last evening and are registered at the Victoria. They will enter for Saturday's races at Oak Bay.

—Completely Knocked Out.

—"I was so much run down I had to give up work, and I felt as if life was not worth living," writes William W. Thompson, Zephyr, Ont. "I took Scott's Balsam and am now feeling as I did years ago." Scott's Balsam tones up the entire system, purifies the blood, and eradicates rheumatic and scrophulous poisons. Ask for Scott's and get it.

—Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then irritate the bowels and make you well. One pill.

—Ladies, a fine line of "A" scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

The Children

Look their best during the holidays. Have their photos taken by

SKENE LOWE.

STEEL AND STONE

That is the Material That Must be Used in Construction of Point Ellice Bridge.

Messrs Templeman and Milne to Confer With Council on Bridge Question.

There is a possibility of Victoria West and Esquimalt again being deprived of a direct route to the city, and that, too, for some time to come. It is said that Messrs. Dunsuirne are getting tired of the railway bridge being used as a traffic bridge, and the minister of public works has refused to agree to a dissolution of the injunction which stands in the way of the council proceeding with the pile bridge at Point Ellice.

—After the regular meeting of the council last evening the mayor called the aldermen together and read to them a letter he had written to the public works department of the Dominion, giving reasons why the city should be allowed to proceed with the bridge, and the answer he had received from the minister. The correspondence has not yet been made public, but it has been learned that the department refuses to agree to a dissolution of the injunction and has decided that if any bridge is built it must be a steel and stone structure with two one hundred foot draws, one or either side to allow the passage of steamers. The decision is said to have been based on the report of the resident government engineer, and was evidently given with the idea that Victoria Arm, above Point Ellice bridge, is a part of the harbor and used by steamers.

—The council did not arrive at any decision last evening, but another meeting was called for 4 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs. Templeman and Milne were invited to be present so that they could ascertain the views of the council and lay them before the Dominion government.

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer City of Puebla will leave the outer wharf for San Francisco at 8 o'clock this evening with the following Victoria passengers on board: Lord Sudeley, Miss Neil MacDonald, Mrs. G. A. Aspinwall, Miss A. Hurt, Mrs. J. Hislop, R. G. Holsey, J. W. Hobson, C. S. Ely, L. M. Deacon, W. G. Morrow, A. Huxtable, C. B. Hadley, Miss McColl, Miss Townsend, Miss E. Pierre, Miss Wilkie, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Schaefer.

—Mr. George Byrnes, auctioneer, will sell by auction on Saturday, August 20, the fine iron clipper ship Kilbranan which now lies at Esquimalt harbor. Intending purchasers may inspect at his office a plan drawn to scale, of the damage to the bottom and inside of the hull, made by a survey from the Albion Iron Works.

—The Exodus from the much boasted Coal Inlet country continues. Seventy-five disgusted prospectors reached Seattle by the Alik yesterday and there have only tales of hardship to relate concerning this northern region. One man had \$5 in gold dust which he stashed, took him \$500.

PERSONAL.

B. Groat, San Francisco, is at the Oriental.

G. A. Carleton returned from the Mainland last night.

Prof. Church and bride returned from California last evening.

Miss G. L. Davey left this morning on a visit to Guelph, Ont.

T. M. Henderson left on the Empress of Japan for the Orient.

Mrs. Courtney and Miss Gaudin returned from Panama's Pass last evening.

R. D. R. Ramsay, of the Wellington Enterprise, is registered at the Oriental.

David Whitson, D. S. Thomas and H. S. Holway, San Francisco, are at the Victoria.

Lord Sudeley will be a passenger on the Puebla leaving for San Francisco this evening.

Fred H. McCoy, of Tacoma, and D. A. McLean, of Alberni, are staying at the Wilson.

W. A. Lawson, with R. P. Rutherford & Co., returned last evening from a long trip to San Francisco.

Robert Harvey left this morning for Kingston, where he will continue his course in the military college.

Ex-Mayor Hilbert, Nanaimo, and Miss Hilbert returned from San Francisco by the Walla Walla last evening.

Mrs. Schaefer, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hinchliffe Siddall, leaves this evening for her home in California.

—The many friends in Victoria of Mrs. Alexander McLean, will be grieved to hear of that lady's death, which occurred in Oakland, Cal., last week. Mrs. McLean was one of the best known social leaders in Oakland. Several weeks ago she was in her carriage waiting for a friend outside her house, when the horse ran away and crashed into a retaining wall on Durrant street. Mrs. McLean was thrown out and seriously injured. She has been confined to her bed ever since, but up to a few days ago her recovery was regarded as certain. On Wednesday last she lost consciousness and died that night. The deceased was 67 years of age and leaves a widower and two children. Dr. A. V. Bills, of San Francisco, and the wife of Dr. Culver, Durban her residence in Victoria, while Mr. McLean was carrying out the sewerage contract, the deceased lady identified herself with various charitable undertakings and became very popular.

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SOME ANIMAL SPECIALISTS.

Some time ago the Youth's Companion said that most animals are specialists, having been developed in some particular direction. Thus, the tiger is a champion still hunter, and the chamois a mountain climber. A tiger advances upon its prey stealthily, a hawk swoops down with a rush that scarce lets its victim into inactivity, the shrike lures small birds to it by imitating their love songs, wolves drive the deer out, foxes set on the curiosity of the birds they wish to capture, house cats wait beside the mouse hole with consummate patience.

The mocking bird is a song specialist that has several feeble imitators. The blue jays gather in flocks to torment their enemies. Crows and many other birds, as well as mammals, gather in flocks under leaders. The Baltimore oriole builds a beautiful nest, and the cowbird lays its eggs in the nests of others. Turkeys flushed grasshoppers, by advancing in a line, while blackbirds are unorganized, pursuing the insects as individuals.

The owl catches its prey at night, when mice and moles come to the surface of the ground, and snakes search the rodents out in their burrows. Toads and frogs wait for the insects to come within reach of their tongues and jaws, but the swallows pursue the insects here and there through the air furiously and by main strength. Ravens are found in the deep woods, ruffled grouse in the borders, and quails are in the fields.

Ants are confident and open in their doings, trusting to their numbers. The skunk is self-confident, and investigates unusual things; the deer and bear see with the two cracks. The chipmunk waits to look again, where the rabbit buries itself in a brush heap.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R. H. Stearns, Miss Partrille, Miss Myers, A. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, H. W. Phillips, F. O. Freeberger, J. K. Dulin.

Per steamer R. P. Rutherford from New Westminster—Mrs. Howford and child, Mrs. Courtney, Miss Gaudin, Misses Stephens, Cannon, Padron, Col Peters, J. Petrie, R. G. Penn, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers G. A. Carleton, T. Kermode, Gisela Nelson.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—B. F. Groat, J. H. Hibbert, Miss E. Hibbert, F. J. Carey, P. P. Metcalfe, Mrs. Favart and daughter, H. Brasfield, H. Kent wife and son, P. T. Patten and wife, Mrs. Urquhart, Miss Urquhart, Miss A. M. Carr, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Mrs. F. W. Harley, J. W. Church and wife, Miss E. Pidgeon, Miss E. Elliott, Mrs. K. Farrar, Rev. L. Snow, wife and daughter, M. J. Silver, Rev. W. Salmon, A. J. Lawton, D. Whitney, T. E. Foster, W. Lawson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—John Piercy & Co., Hy. Short & Son, H. C. Beeton & Co., A. McGregor & Son, Wm. Mapie, J. Horner & Co., J. Hutchison, Onions & Pilimley, Order Phoenix Mfg. Co., Wm. Triple, Dixie H. Rose, H. B. Co., Okell & Morris, John Colvert, J. T. Farrar, C. D. Given, Vain & Brooks, Wilson Bros., Robt. Croft, Brackman & K.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, Colonial Bldg. Co., C. Phillips, D. H. Ross & Co., D. Setters, E. G. Peirce & Co., E. Wall & Co., E. Ferando, Excelsior Bldg. Co., E. B. Marvin & Co., E. Frank, Fell & Co., F. R. Stewart, F. W. Stafford, J. F. Fook Yuen, C. N. Cameron, H. B. Co., Henry Short & Son, Hickman Tye Hardware Co., John Barnes & Co., J. A. Clearhouse, J. A. Sayward, J. Savannah, Kwong Hing Lung, L. W. Lee, Langley & Henderson Bros., M. W. W. & Co., Marvin & Tilton, M. B. Silver, Okell & Morris, P. McQuade & Son, Paton & Son, R. P. Rutherford & Co., Paton, R. Baker & Son, Maynard, Landen, R. Baker & Son, R. Maynard, R. Stuart, S. Leiser &

NATURAL COLD STORAGE.

Man's inventions follow nature's lead, only they lag far behind. The cold storage of fruit is a modern device for the supplying of man with fruit long after the fruit ripening season is over, but nature had done the same thing from time immemorial. The Spectator tells how Mr. Henry Seebohm, a famous English ornithologist, surprised from nature her secret and discovered her great cold storage system.

In the course of his researches he was led to visit the Petchora river, which flows from the Ural Mountains into the Arctic Ocean near Nova Zembla. Along the lower part of the river he found what seemed to be a most uninviting district—an uninhabited, treeless swamp, stretching on either side of the stream, and known as the Tundra. Higher up the river was the great Siberian forest, but here in the Tundra was nothing but hard, frozen snow. Yet this unattractive scene was found to be the summer home of half the bird population of the Old World.

Mr. Seebohm reached it in the beginning of April. Forest and tundra were as bare of life as the desert of Sahara; but a change was coming. Suddenly summer broke over the scene and with it came the birds. The ice in the river split and disappeared, the banks steamed in the sun, and innumerable birds of all sizes and colors appeared within forty-eight hours after the first warmth.

The once frozen tundra now showed itself to be a moor, with here and there a large bog and numerous lakes. It was covered with moss, lichens, heath-like plants, dwarf birch and millions of acres of cloudberry, cranberry and crowberries. This was the storehouse of the feathered tribes.

The perpetual sun of the Arctic summer causes the plants to bear in wonderful profusion, so that the fruit is abundant. But fruit-bearing does not come before blossoming, and the blossoms and fruit cannot be perfected in forty-eight hours. The little travellers were arriving by thousands. The fruit would not be ripe until the middle of or end of the Arctic summer, and the birds had to wait until then they must needs starve.

Not so, however, does nature provide for her pensioners. Long before the snow melted provision had been made for their maintenance. Beneath the snow lay the whole crop of last year's fruit, perfectly preserved by Nature's system of cold storage.

Each year, when the berries are ripe, and before the birds can gather them, the snow descends upon the tundra, effectively covering the crop and preserving it in perfect condition until the spring sun melts the snow and discloses the bushes loaded with ripened fruit, or, in some cases the ground beneath the plants covered with the fallen treasures waiting for the hungry strangers. Nature's cold storage is never a failure.

POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

To ascertain with great precision, the shape, size and density of the earth, the astronomer's base of measures, and thus render the science of surveying more accurate, ten pendulum observations near the unknown extreme of the arc are worth a hundred elsewhere. Observations on magnetism, especially near the magnetic pole, will benefit the thousands of ocean vessels which largely depend for their safety on the precision with which the compass can be interpreted.

To the meteorologist the arctic is of special importance, because it presents the extreme of a world-embracing system, each of whose parts affects every other. Times and currents are similarly interdependent. The aurora can best be studied where it is most common and most fully developed.

Observations on the character of plants and animals under the unique conditions of the Arctic will give to the student of organic life a more thorough mastery in his problems. To that end the hydrography must be known (depth of sea, temperature, water movement, sea bottom, salinity, light). The arctic affords the best facilities for studying one set of geological forces (glaciers, isobars, etc.), their bearing in their extreme manifestation. The condition of the earth in past geological epochs will not be known until the strata of the arctic lands have been mapped. To the paleontologist the arctic has already yielded most valuable information in the fossil evidence of a mild climate, rock-wood and Brainerd found the slopes of Western Grinnell Land studded with large petrified tree stumps. These and similar fossils, precious to museums or geological cabinets, can possibly be reached by way of Hayes Sound. To the entomologist the Eskimo represent a phase of human life without a parallel—*Popular Science Monthly*.

INTERNAL REGIONS IN PANORAMA.

Hell is a colossal panoramic picture, which is now approaching completion, and is the work of some Hungarian and Italian masters, whose combined forces executed the elaborate tableau. Hell promises to be as graphic an illustration of the sulphuric regions of the damned as the imagination of those concerned in the awful conception will allow. Of course, it will only be fantastic imagination, and the spectators will be left as completely in the dark as heretofore relative to the actual scenes, attributes and life and society in the regions of perpetual torment.

Still, the panorama is possessed of no mean artistic merit, and so thoroughly impressed are the painters with the excellence of their internal achievements, that they have decided to commission three of their number to repair to Rome to invite King Humbert to the show. The belief prevails in artistic circles in Hungary that Humbert will respond favorably to the call, despite his scientific and emphatic associations, the more so as his majesty has intimated his intention of visiting the Millennial exhibition in the autumn. *London Society*.

FEED THE NERVES.

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are impure and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartics, easy to take, easy to open.

SKIN DISEASE!

The Remedy Which Has Never Failed—Tried and Tested Ointment.

Because other alleged remedies for piles, scrofula, eczematous eruptions, scald head, chafing, black heads, salt rheum and skin diseases generally have proved useless, don't condemn Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. For instance, Nelson Simmons, Meyersburg, Ont., writes:

"I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Itching Piles, and can recommend it highly. Since using it I have had perfect freedom from the disease."

Peter Vanallen, L'Amable, Que., had the eczema for three years. He tried three doctors, but received no benefit.

One box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Jills cured him completely. Large scales covered his legs and body, but the Ointment soon removed them. He will swear to these facts.

Dr. Chase's Ointment may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmundson, Bates & Co., 45 Lombard street, Toronto, Price 60 cents.

Mother's greatest remedy for coughs could, bronchial and lung infections, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turnip. The medical taste is wholly disguised making it pleasant to take. Large bottle 25 cents.

—We supply shaving outfitts that we guarantee. Get one, at Par's 78 Government street.

The Strength of the whole is in the Healthfulness of the Parts.



Its great advantages are the thoroughness with which it accomplishes the work, its simplicity, and the ease with which it is used, but use not words, tell of its use.

No. 1 Nozzle and Shield, \$3.00 each. No. 2 Nozzle and 2 extra pipes complete in itself, \$5.00 each. No. 20 Nozzle, Shield, Outlet, Tubing, 2 qt. Water Bottles with attachment for changing water, Fountain No. 10, \$5.50 each.

No. 10 nozzle, Shield, Outlet, Tubing, 2 qt. Fountain Bag and 2 extra pipes complete in itself, \$5.00 each. No. 20 Nozzle, Shield, Outlet, Tubing, 2 qt. Water Bottles with attachment for changing water, Fountain No. 10, \$5.50 each.

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No. 10 nozzle, Shield, Outlet,

AN OLD TIMER TALKS.

Mr. Montgomery, a Pioneer of the Big Bend and Other Districts.

C. F. Montgomery, who represents a heavy company of San Francisco capitalists and who returned from a prospecting trip in the Big Bend Tuesday, is one of those interesting people, now met so seldom, known as pioneers or "real-old timers." He first started in mining experiences at Alder Gulch in 1862, then at Salmon Arm in 1864, which was one of the earliest gold finds in British Columbia. He next traveled to Whitehorse at the mouth of Okanagan in 1865, then to Kettle River and Rock Creek, getting back to Coeur d'Alene, in the spring of 1870, back to Walla Walla in 1871, and on to the Peace River excitement in Omineca. In Omineca he remained seven years, working at St. Creek and other businesses.

He is familiar with every foot of the ground in Big Bend, and, as his travels indicate, is also pretty familiar with most of British Columbia. He has lately been into Rossland and this upper country in the Bend will beat anything in sight when opened up. In the early days it was often remarked by others as well as himself that nowhere were there such ledges as in the Bend, but at that time quartz was not looked for. The main mineral belt can be followed, he declares; up the Bend right to Alaska, and is much greater and probably richer in mineral than the lower country. Indeed, it was almost a protest with old timers that "the further north you went the richer it is."

He had often wanted to get back to the Bend to look up the leads of quartz that he had seen there in 1866 and 1867, but not till this year had the opportunity presented itself. The company he was in with had asked him to look around in the Bend, and as a result he had located four claims on Keystone Mountain near the creek of that name and Five Mile Creek. The leads were immense in size and could be traced three miles. Two of the properties were galena, one was a gold quartz and one an asbestos of great width. His samples fully bore out his remarks, and he added, if they were acceptable to his people, an expert would be here on September 1st to examine them, and probably work would follow if not too late.

His people, said Mr. Montgomery, were not afraid to get in and put boats on the river to get out the ore if the properties turn out favorable.

Speaking about transportation, Montgomery said that the Forty-Nine was a 30 or 37 foot boat, 65 horsepower, and that she was pulled up the rapids by a hand captain. The navigation of the Columbia was an easy enough matter, said he, by putting on two light draught boats with sufficient power, one below and one above the rapids. The river is not a very bad one to navigate, and if some improvements were made in the channel and a portage road over the rapids the whole country, even up Canoe River, which was navigable for over 50 miles, could be opened up.—Revelstoke Mail.

EAST KOOTENAY MINES.

A Number of Promising Mining Camps in Fort Steele District.

The Fort Steele Prospector, which has advanced from the typewriter and mineograph stage and donned a regulation dress of type, gives the following particulars in regard to mines in the Fort Steele region:

The North Star mine, situated on what is called Huckleberry Hill, is one of the largest mines in British Columbia. The ore is galena, which averages 55 to 100 ounces in silver and 65 per cent. lead. This company has shipped about 5,000 tons this season, and there are at least 100,000 tons in sight at the present time.

The Midnite is an extension of the North Star on the north. The ore is about the same quality as the North Star. R. C. Kingsbury of Spokane has funded this mine.

The Dean and All Over are owned by R. O. Jennings and the Kansas City S. & R. Co., who are at present engaged in developing the property. The ore is galena.

Among what is known as the North Star group, which comprise some 40 claims, are many which deserve more than a passing notice. The Stemwender, Quantrell, Eureka, Big and Little Chief, Geneva, Vermilion Bay, and Canyon are all properties which have some showing of galena.

Across Mark creek, a distance of two miles north from the Star, we come to the Sullivan group, which comprises about sixteen claims. The original locations are the Hambor, Shylock and Hope, which are bonded to a Spokane syndicate, represented by Col. Wm. Roddick. The ore on these claims is galena which assays 74 per cent. in silver and 65 per cent. lead. The showing on these claims bids fair to equal their neighbor, the North Star. A shaft is down some 30 feet in solid ore, the width of the lead is unknown at present. Among the other claims in the group are the Gem, Stormy, Blucher, Gift, and Galaxy, all having ore in a kidney form on the claims.

West of these claims we come to some gold properties situated on the east slope of the Selkirk range of mountains. There are at least 100 claims located in this section, some of which are very rich in gold. The Prospector's Dream, Del Norte, Argenta, Idaho, Modiste, Fred T. Davis, and Great Northern are all in this vicinity.

Place mining in this section is carried on to some extent. We understand that the Perry Creek Co. will soon commence active operations.

South from the prospects we find the Moyes group of six claims, of which the St. Eugene, owned by Finch and Co., is the original location. There are at least 3,000 tons of ore on the dump of the St. Eugene. The ore assays 50 oz. in silver and 65 per cent. lead. This company will ship ore next season. We learn that on the Moyes the ledge or vein has been reached. The ore is galena, and assays about the same as the St. Eugene. The ledge at present is the full width of the tunnel. The other claims in this group are the Peter,

Queens of the Hills, Lake Shore, and Loretta.

Leaving these claims and coming east we strike the main range of the Rockies, in which we find a mineral belt extending some 60 miles in a northerly direction. Locations have been made from Elk River north to Sheep Creek. In this belt we find the Dibble group of mines. The Last Chance and Last Chance extension are bonded to Wm. Spengle and the Chisholm Bros. of Montana. The ore is gray copper carrying gold and antimonial silver. Numerous assays have been made, showing that the ore which could be shipped would average one hundred ounces in silver, about \$20 in gold and 10 to 12 per cent. copper. The other claims in this group are the Emerald, Winona, Richmond Hill and the Percy.

North of this point situated on the Wild Horse Creek we find many large properties. The Dardanelles is a gold property, the owners of which have an assay in operation. We learn that Hugh Sutherland, one of the owners of the North Star company, has secured an option on the property, extending 30 days.

The Lily May property lies to the east of the Dardanelles, and is owned by Spokane parties and is stocked for \$600,000. This is a gold property and is very rich.

On Boulder Creek we find the Gold Hill group. This is the largest body of quartz in the district. The ledge is 200 feet in width and extends a distance of 1500 feet. Assay returns give \$4 in gold. The Lizzie, My Emma, Midas and Caledonia comprises the group.

Across the creek from Gold Hill is the Boston Girl, which has a five-foot lead, assay returns give \$63.70 in gold and silver.

On Wallinger creek the Rocky Mountain and Hoodoo are owned by N. A. Wallinger. The ore is a gold quartz and is very rich.

On the east fork of Wild Horse are the Sweepstakes, Nancy Hanks and the Mand S. The lead on these claims is the largest in the district, being over 100 feet in width. The ore is iron sulphur carrying gold and silver.

The Hidden Hand and Iron Mask are about a mile from the above claims up the creek. The lead is about 50 feet in width and carries gold and silver.

On Victoria Gash we find the Rocky Mountain, Bald Mountain, Forget-Me-Not and many other valuable properties.

The copper properties near Elk and Bull rivers are very valuable.

New strikes are reported in the vicinity of Wasp and Wolf creek. In this vicinity there are many rich mines carrying gold, silver, copper, and lead.

His samples fully bore out his remarks, and he added, if they were acceptable to his people, an expert would be here on September 1st to examine them, and probably work would follow if not too late.

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Philadelphia is the first city in America to have anything like a systematic arrangement of pneumatic tubes for its postal system. There are some private or semi-private installations of pneumatic dispatch tubes in use in this country by the telegraph offices and the newspapers, but generally, says the American Machinist, we are far behind European cities in our appreciation and use of this means of transmission. The system has been in efficient operation for years in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The systems employed in these different cities are quite different from each other in the details of construction and operation. For instance, London uses what is known as the radical system and Paris uses the circuit system. In London, both outgoing and returning tubes are laid radiating from a central station; while in Paris a single pipe from the central station makes a circuit of outgoing stations and returns to the starting point. The circuit system is used in Vienna, but in Berlin the circuit has been changed to the radiating system.

Those who have watched Mr. Taylor's career and utterances, are likely to feel more indifference than irritation at what he does or says. The surprise would be in his doing or saying anything to prove himself of serious calibre. The mischief is and has been that minds of such calibre are allowed to misrepresent and injure the Conservative party. The Taylor stamp of "leader" heaven save the mark, has been getting steadily in the ascendancy in Conservative councils since Sir John Macdonald's death, and there is little need to look farther than that for the cause of the party's defeat. Yet apparently the party is to blunder on behind such men.

Once more the Journal ventures the assertion that there is no chance of an early return to power or of a return to power at all of the Conservative party until a good deal of the deadwood and the inferior timber in the present front of the party is cut away. The people of the country can not have any desire to replace a party led by men like Mr. Taylor. He and his clan for a year appealed for the French Catholic vote of Canada on the basis of doing justice to the French Catholic minority in Manitoba; they did not get the vote they angled for; they turn around now and announce that justice to the Manitoba minority no longer concerns them, and they howl for the Protection of Canada to suppress the French Catholics. Such exhibitions of statesmanship as that are enough to make a wooden dog weep, and yet some people wonder why the Conservative party lost strength in every province of the Dominion in the recent election, excepting the smallest one.

In the details, both of construction and operation, there is quite a diversity of practice. In London, the individual carriers are operated upon by the propelling force in Paris, pistons take long trains of carriers after them. In some cases a vacuum in front of the carriers is created, and in others compressed air operates behind them, or sometimes a combination of both methods is employed.

The sticking of carriers in the tubes is a serious occurrence, but means have been devised for meeting such a contingency. The line system of sewers in Paris leaves all the tubes in that city easily accessible. When a pipe is obstructed a diaphragm is attached to the end of it, and a pistol shot is fired into the tube through an opening just below where the diaphragm is placed. The sound acting on the diaphragm, closes an electric circuit and makes a mark on a chronograph. The sound wave travelling through the tube, meets the obstruction and is reflected, and upon its return makes another mark upon the chronograph. The interval of time indicated by the chronograph gives a ready means of determining the distance of the obstruction from the end.

We should be able now in this country to make a fine exhibit and a great success of pneumatic transmission, as we have the benefit of 40 years of European experience.

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well, dose, one pill.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

It Makes a Good Breakfast.



CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY.

Ottawa Journal, Ind. Conservative:

Mr. George Taylor, M.P. for South Leeds, the chief Conservative whip in the late parliament, delivered to the North Grey Conservative convention on Saturday what he said was a message from Sir Charles Tupper. The message was to the effect that the remedial bill was no longer a part of the Conservative policy. Under the circumstances the message, if Mr. Taylor is to be relied on,

showing that a certain amount is taken to pay for his three dollar uniform, while perhaps a much larger sum is required for his nice suit which he is supposed to put on when he gets back to Spain; then (I think) it is six dollars which is taken to pay for his "rancho," or his rations, and so on. I have had them explain it to me a number of times.—*Harper's Weekly*.

A Child Cured of Eczema by Chase's Ointment.

"My six-year-old daughter, Bella, was afflicted with eczema for 24 months, the principal seat of eruption being behind her ears. I tried almost every remedy I saw advertised, bought innumerable medicines and soaps, and took the child to medical specialists in skin diseases, but without result. The doctor advised the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and since using the eruption has all disappeared, and I can confidently say my child is cured.

(Signed) MAXWELL JOHNSON,
112 Anna St., Toronto.

CHURCH CHOIRS.

1 St. Paul's choir is the largest cathedral choir in England; and costs the meat to keep up.

2 It consists of thirty boys and eighteen men.

3 It is true that at certain great festivals the choir is assisted by some two hundred men and boys from outside; but these have nothing to do with the cathedral.

4 Other choirs are certainly as good as Durham, e.g., those of Westminster Abbey, the Chapel Royal and Oxford Cathedral.

5 Probably St. Paul'sights King's College, Cambridge, for second place among English choirs.

6 But it is fully acknowledged by all competent judges that for some years past the best choir in the world has been that of Magdalen College, Oxford. This choir, which consists of 16 boys and 10 men, costs the college £3000 a year. When a vacancy arises for an adult voice, almost every cathedral in the country is represented at the competition. At the last trial of voices for a tenor there were nearly 80 competitors; and about 25 boys try for each vacancy amongst the trebles. A mistake during the service is practically unknown to the choir. The Magdalen Chapel for sound is considered to be absolutely perfect.

Those who have watched Mr. Taylor's career and utterances, are likely to feel more indifference than irritation at what he does or says. The surprise would be in his doing or saying anything to prove himself of serious calibre. The mischief is and has been that minds of such calibre are allowed to misrepresent and injure the Conservative party. The Taylor stamp of "leader" heaven save the mark, has been getting steadily in the ascendancy in Conservative councils since Sir John Macdonald's death, and there is little need to look farther than that for the cause of the party's defeat. Yet apparently the party is to blunder on behind such men.

Once more the Journal ventures the assertion that there is no chance of an early return to power or of a return to power at all of the Conservative party until a good deal of the deadwood and the inferior timber in the present front of the party is cut away. The people of the country can not have any desire to replace a party led by men like Mr. Taylor. He and his clan for a year appealed for the French Catholic vote of Canada on the basis of doing justice to the French Catholic minority in Manitoba; they did not get the vote they angled for; they turn around now and announce that justice to the Manitoba minority no longer concerns them, and they howl for the Protection of Canada to suppress the French Catholics. Such exhibitions of statesmanship as that are enough to make a wooden dog weep, and yet some people wonder why the Conservative party lost strength in every province of the Dominion in the recent election, excepting the smallest one.

In the details, both of construction and operation, there is quite a diversity of practice. In London, the individual carriers are operated upon by the propelling force in Paris, pistons take long trains of carriers after them. In some cases a vacuum in front of the carriers is created, and in others compressed air operates behind them, or sometimes a combination of both methods is employed.

The sticking of carriers in the tubes is a serious occurrence, but means have been devised for meeting such a contingency. The line system of sewers in Paris leaves all the tubes in that city easily accessible. When a pipe is obstructed a diaphragm is attached to the end of it, and a pistol shot is fired into the tube through an opening just below where the diaphragm is placed. The sound acting on the diaphragm, closes an electric circuit and makes a mark on a chronograph. The sound wave travelling through the tube, meets the obstruction and is reflected, and upon its return makes another mark upon the chronograph. The interval of time indicated by the chronograph gives a ready means of determining the distance of the obstruction from the end.

We should be able now in this country to make a fine exhibit and a great success of pneumatic transmission, as we have the benefit of 40 years of European experience.

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well, dose, one pill.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

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Dear Editor—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BY BOOK POST.

An extraordinary book has lately come to me out of the postman's bag. It bears the title "The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason," and after perusal no one will be inclined to dispute its appropriateness. Omitting the first which is too gaudy to be remembered with comfort, the stories increase in interest. Randolph Mason is a lawyer who makes a reprehensible enough living by showing dishonest folk how they may swindle and rob and murder and yet evade the clutches of the law. A number of remarkable instances embodied in stories, are given, each showing the loopholes of the law fitting each particular instance. Whether the book is intended as a warning to law-makers or an eye-opener to criminals, I am unable to state. It is in the hope that the writer had philanthropy in view and also in the belief that criminals need no instruction from laymen that I give here a summary of its contents.

The second story, "Two Plungers of Manhattan," is an account of a scheme worked by two brothers, instructed thereto by the man Mason, by which they secure the ten thousand dollars necessary to save them from financial ruin. Their moral ruin is not considered of moment. There is a sort of retrospective justice in the proceeding, since the victim had in times gone, swindled the father of the two present swindlers. The third story turns on the legal assumption that the taking of partnership funds by one of the general partners constitutes no crime, even though it be done with felonious intent. A long list of actual cases are cited and several works on criminal law are referred to. An unfortunate confidential clerk is robbed of a large sum of trust money. His brother consults Randolph Mason, who advises that "the thing to be done is to shift the loss." His advice is followed with the result that an innocent cattle dealer in West Virginia hundreds of miles away from the scene of the robbery is muled of a sufficient sum to put the original unfortunate straight with his employer.

"The Errors of William Van Broom," is a tale of a diamond thief in which the thief has for a loophole the fact that the false making of paper (in this case a letter of introduction) is not forgery in the criminal sense of the term. The thief is committed in order to aid a sister of his thief to go on with her art course in Paris. And the author plausibly concludes, "over in the art school of old Monsieur Poulique, Marie Gerard saw, by result of the entire matter in the light of kindness and sweet self-sacrifice; and perhaps she saw it as was. This is a queer world indeed."

Perhaps the most exciting tale in the volume is the account of how "the men of the Jimmy" got the thousand dollars for claiming that they could produce a lost child at a certain hour in the future and of how they neither produced the child nor restored the money and yet escaped scot-free from a court of justice. "The Sheriff of Gallimore," deals with a bold embezzlement in which the criminal escapes not because, as the circuit judge grimly observes, it is "reason or justice" that he should escape, but because "it is the law." The last story, "The Animus Furandi," is a rather complicated gambling affair combining two situations no doubt intelligible in all their bearings to the legal mind.

The law, as cited in all the schemes, save one, is of the state of New York. The book must be interesting reading to a lawyer.

I have spoken of the biography of Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., as written by his son, Ernest B. Gordon. The book is systematically arranged and must be of deep interest to those who loved and admired the famous clergymen. The early chapters contain an account of Dr. Gordon's ancestry, school life and college life. There follows the career of the young minister, the influences brought to bear upon him, and the difficulties he met with in the "stony field" of Boston, where the local Unitarian-transcendental movement was then at the height of its prosperity. The reforms which Dr. Gordon introduced in the church of which he then took charge extended over a period of years. He advocated unswervingly congressional music and to this end edited the "Service of Song," for a long time the standard hymnal for Baptist churches. In an admirable series of sermons he instructed his people in their duties in church worship. "What minister," he asked, "cannot feel the difference in the touch of a congregation that has risen just before the sermon and poured itself out in an inspiring and hearty hymn of praise, from that of a religious audience that has been quietly sitting and listening to a musical performance?" And again in speaking of the power of silence, "We were praying to God and wanted a moment of stillness. When shall we learn that God is not in the wind of an organ-bellows, or in the fire of exciting handbells, but in the still small voice?" The seed of the Word has been sown, but cannot be let alone. A wild flock of quavers burst their cage in the organ-loft, and like birds of the air, alight upon the boughs to catch away that which was sown in the heart.

Succeeding chapters tell of his written work, of his labors in the cause of prohibition, of his fight for the Congo mission. Some of his addresses, notably his indictment of Christian Science are given in part. The latter is the most keen and seething attack ever made upon this sect. Two of the chapters are devoted to Dr. Gordon's personal traits. Several others deal with the enormous bulk of his missionary labors. His views on the ideal preacher were embodied in his own sermons, of which many extracts were given. To many readers the chapter which dwells upon his theology will be the most interesting in

GREAT MENTAL CALCULATORS.

With but a few exceptions the great mental calculators known to fame have been of humble origin and uneducated and have not distinguished themselves in any other sphere of activity. Thus, Fuller, the "Virginia calculator," was a slave who could neither read nor write and he died as ignorant as ever at the age of 80. Jedediah Buxton, who was examined by the Royal Society of London toward the middle of last century, could find mentally in five hours the exact number of cubic eighths of an inch in a body measuring 25,155,759 yards by 5,642,752 yards by 54,960 yards, but could not tell his own name. When taken to see Garrick in Richard III, at Drury Lane, the sole criticism was to the effect that the total number of words uttered was 12,445, the number of Garrick's part being registered separately. Like Pascal, Ampere and Gauss, the celebrated mathematicians, showed precocity as children with regard to figures, but their subsequent devotion to mathematics served to overshadow their capabilities as calculators. Zerah Colburn, born at Vermont in 1804, does not appear to have had any particular education. His autobiographical account of his performances is exceedingly bombastic and probably untrue. He seems, moreover, to have lost his powers at the comparatively early age of twenty.

Manganiello, a Sicilian herd boy, who, at the age of ten, was presented by Arago to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and who, among other feats, extracted the cube root of 3,789,416 (156) in thirty seconds, was totally illiterate. Dase, born in 1824, was a noted calculator, but devoted his faculty to the composition of tables of logarithms. He is said to have multiplied together mentally two numbers of one hundred figures each in eight and three-quarter hours. The problem, no doubt, could be done more rapidly by a good calculator in the ordinary way, but the effort of memory demanded by its mental solution is simply stupendous. It is noted that Dase possessed a remarkable rapidity of perception and visual memory with regard to objects seen, as, for example, in recognizing the number of volumes in a library. Henri Mondeux, who was also the subject of examination by the Academy of Sciences, was born in 1826, and was the son of a poor woodcutter of Tours. In addition to the power of the usual kind he was capable of solving questions of an indeterminate nature. Thus, when asked to find two numbers of which the squares differ by 133, he gave immediately 65 and 67. A simpler solution being requested he then gave 6 and 13. Mondeux, like other great calculators, had a very bad memory for other things, such as the names of persons and places. He died in obscurity in 1862. George Bidder, the English "Calculating Boy" and civil engineer, must be distinguished as almost the only great mental calculator who, while retaining his abilities as such, attained an eminent position in another walk of life.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

SIERRA EXPLORATIONS.

Rivers by Means of Which an Extensive Trade Can Be Established.

In his paper on "My Exploration of Arctic Siberian Rivers," read at the Imperial Academy, Captain Ventsel says that he was now in his thirty-ninth year since he began his first voyage to the Kara Sea and the estuaries of the great rivers Yenisei and Old. Merchants and capitalists both of English and Siberian, and grain and cotton exporters, convinced of his success that the Kara Sea was open for the navigation of vessels specially adapted for this work, and at last realized that if Ventsel and Old were enabled to discharge their important services of the year it would create extensive trade relations between Europe and the whole of Asiatic Russia. The immense area comprised under the heading "Arctic Siberia" is divided into three broad zones of commerce, viz., the Kara Sea, flowing south and north, into a description of the coasting, maritime and riverine commercial expeditions which were undertaken by the Russians in early times in order to secure the furs of the interior. He said he could only give a narrative of the modern voyages undertaken by himself and other navigators. His first voyage was on the Diana, a small vessel with a picked crew of the best Scotch whalers. He set sail from England on June 5, 1874, and entered the Kara Sea, where the large quantities of ice met him six weeks earlier than was necessary. The ice moved northward owing to that warm current, the gulf stream, and the waters of the Kara Sea, the Amur, the Ussuri, and the rivers flowing into the Kara. Set through three streams. Having spent two months in the Kara sea, he returned home with the conviction that it was accessible for the first time to the northern route, north of the north of Yenisei.

Capt. Wiegand then gave a general survey of the various expeditions, (twenty-five in number, beginning from 1874, which had less than thirty-eight different vessels have taken part,) accomplishing voyages to the months of the Old and New Year, and also up these rivers. He remained in the Kara Sea for a long time, and was greatly surprised that no wrecks were caused through the influence of ice, but should be ascribed to fog and other causes, which might occur during navigation in any other quarter of the world.

A YER'S
Hair
VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out.

H. W. Fenwick, of Driggs, N. Y., says:

"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of

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